REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,

SUMMARY OF THE 2002 YAKUTAT AREA

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

by

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and

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ABSTRACT

The 2002 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 331,850 salmon; this was 30% below the 1992–2001 average. The total harvest included 2,500 chinook, 112,700 sockeye, 200,900 coho, 15,600 pink, and 200 chum salmon. The salmon harvest was worth an approximate total exvessel value of $747,000 to 88 active permit holders. The number of active permits was 38% below the recent 10-year average and comprised only 49% of the total setnet permits in Yakutat. The 2002 sockeye salmon harvest of 112,700 was 37% below the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average in the Situk-Ahrnklin and Alsek Rivers, and below average in all other Yakutat systems. Situk-Ahrnklin (71,000), Alsek River (16,900), and Yakutat Bay (17,900), together produced 94% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 200,900 was 19% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin, with a harvest of 189,800 coho salmon, produced 95% of the area coho salmon harvest. The area's chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 was 33% below the recent 10-year average. Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet (1,100), Alsek River (700), and Yakutat Bay (550), were the top chinook salmon producers. The pink salmon harvest of 15,600 fish was 64% below the recent 10-year average, whereas the chum salmon harvest of 200 was 92% below average. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery produced most of the pink salmon, which were incidental to the sockeye salmon harvest.

INTRODUCTION

The Yakutat set gillnet fisheries (Figure 4.1) are divided into two fishing districts: the Yakutat District, which extends from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape; and the Yakataga District, which extends from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling. Yakutat District set gillnet fisheries primarily target sockeye and coho salmon although all five species of salmon are harvested. The Yakataga District fisheries target coho salmon.

While the bulk of the Yakutat salmon harvest is usually reported from four or five major fisheries (the Alsek, Situk-Ahrnklin, Tsiu Rivers, and Yakutat Bay), upwards of 25 different areas are open to commercial fishing each year. With few exceptions, set gillnetting is confined to the intertidal area inside the mouths of the various rivers and streams, and the ocean waters immediately adjacent to each. Due to the terminal nature of these fisheries the department has been able to develop escapement goals for most of the major and several of the minor fisheries (Table 4.1).

Escapement-counts performed inseason become the driving force in establishing openings, closures, and fishing times for each fishery. These fisheries are managed to ensure that escapement goals are met. In the case of glacial systems it is often either difficult to see escapement, or escapement does not become visible until long after the fishery has occurred. Fisheries performance figures, in the form of catch per unit of effort (CPUE), are compared with historical data to estimate run strength for management purposes. Two ocean fisheries, the Manby Shore and the Yakutat Bay fishery, occur within Yakutat Bay. Historical stock analysis of these fisheries indicates that the majority of sockeye salmon harvested, especially during the first six or seven weeks of the season are of Situk-Ahrnklin origin: these fisheries are managed in accordance with Situk-Ahrnklin escapement goals.

Yakutat Area Set Gillnet

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 331,850 salmon. This was 30% below the recent 10-year average (Tables 4.2 and 4.3; Figure 4.2), and was the second lowest harvest in the past 10 years. Only 88 of the 179 Yakutat set gillnet permits were active this season, which is 38% below the recent 10-year average (Table 4.3). The average Yakutat set gillnet permit holder earned $8,500 for the 2002 season; this was 52% below the 10-year average (Table 4.4). Sockeye salmon returns were below the ten-year average and comprised only 34% of the 2002 harvest, however, the sockeye return to the Situk-Ahrnklin, the area's top sockeye salmon producer, was the highest in five years. The coho salmon harvest was 19% below the recent 10-year average, but the harvest was not an accurate indicator of coho salmon run strength, because area-wide coho salmon returns were very strong. Coho salmon accounted for 61% of the harvest. Overall effort was down from historical levels due to market conditions, and most of the remote systems, although open to fishing, were not fished for coho salmon in 2002. The return of pink salmon to the Situk River was again very strong, but the pink salmon harvest was well below average due to lack of price incentive. The chum salmon harvest was the lowest since 1944. The chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 was 33% below the recent average. The non-sale of chinook salmon [5 ACC 30.365 (a)

(3)] from the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery was put into effect for the first two weeks of the season, and later rescinded when chinook salmon escapement goals were met.

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon harvest of 112,700 (Table 4.3) was 37% below the recent 10-year average, and the third lowest in the last ten years. The 2002 harvest of 71,000 Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon was 50% above the recent five-year average of 47,400, and comprised 63% of the area's sockeye salmon harvest. The Situk River weir count of 68,750 sockeye salmon was near the upper end of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000. The East/Alsek River (East River), a traditional high yield sockeye salmon system, remained closed for the sockeye salmon season in 2002 because aerial surveys indicated that the lower end of the escapement goal range would not be attained. East River sockeye salmon escapement goals are currently under review.

The Situk and Alsek Rivers recorded above average sockeye salmon harvests. The Alsek produced 16,900 sockeye salmon (Table 4.5). This was 12% above average and the highest harvest in the past five years. Yakutat Bay yielded another 17,900 sockeye salmon, which was 27% below the recent average, but near the long-term average. The Akwe River harvest of 3,750 sockeye salmon was 60% below the recent average, but that average contains two of the biggest years on record for the Akwe. This year's sockeye salmon harvest was very close to the norm for that system. The Manby Shore and Dangerous River fisheries contributed small amounts of sockeye salmon to the area harvest.

Coho Salmon

While market conditions certainly affected the sockeye salmon fishery, nowhere were those conditions more evident than in the coho salmon fishery. Since it has become uneconomical to fly fish from remote locations, the effort has been reduced to fisheries with road access to the community of Yakutat where buyers offered the best price. None of the waters west of Yakutat Bay were fished for coho salmon in 2002, including the Tsiu River. The Tsiu is normally second only to the Situk-Ahrnklin in coho salmon production, and exceeded Situk-Ahrnklin coho salmon production for a number of years. This was the first year since statehood, and probably since the 1930s, that there has been no commercial fishery on the Tsiu. The Italio systems and the Akwe River, both east of Yakutat, also were not fished for coho salmon this season. All of those systems were open for extended periods, but the cost of transporting fish from those areas would have been more than the price paid to the fisher.

Coho salmon returns to Yakutat have been strong in the 1990s; of the six largest years on record the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th highest have been recorded since 1992. The 2002 coho salmon harvest of 200,850 fish was 19% below the recent 10-year average of 248,100 fish. The peak coho salmon producer was the Situk-Ahrnklin, which produced 189,800 fish. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery accounted for 95% of the Yakutat area harvest. Once again, market conditions and low coho salmon prices affected effort levels area wide, and coho salmon escapement to most systems was very strong. All streams from Cape Yakataga to a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including Jetty Creek and Big River, remained closed to commercial fishing in 2002.

Chinook Salmon

The chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 fish was 33% below the recent 10-year average. Early projections for the Situk River indicated that the Situk River escapement goal would not be met and as a result chinook salmon non-sale [5 ACC 30.365] for the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was implemented for the first two weeks of the season. When the run proved to be stronger than expected, the department projected that the escapement goal would be met and the non-sale of chinook salmon was rescinded. A total of 1,100 chinook salmon were taken in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. This average contains some of the highest harvests ever recorded and the 2002 harvest was near the long-term median. Seven hundred chinook salmon were harvested from the Alsek River. More than 90% of these fish were harvested during the first three weeks of the season.

After establishing an escapement goal using spawner recruit data, chinook salmon returns to the Situk River have been much greater than prior to the signing of PST. The base harvest of the Situk River (inriver set gillnet fishery plus Situk inriver sport fishery, totaling 2,200) has been included within the Southeast Alaska chinook salmon all-gear PST harvest target. Chinook salmon harvests in excess of this base catch have been excluded from the all-gear PST annual harvest target.

Pink Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 15,600 fish was 64% below the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon prices were a nickel per pound this season and relegated this species to incidental harvest. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 90% of the Yakutat area harvest, while Yakutat Bay yielded nearly all of the remainder. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 1,550 pink salmon was 85% below the five-year average. Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Chum Salmon

Low prices for chum salmon in recent years have also made them a non-target salmon and the harvest is entirely incidental. The East River had been the only major producer of chum salmon in the Yakutat area, however the chum salmon run in the East River has been in decline during the past decade. Since the East River has been closed to commercial fishing for three consecutive years prior to the 2002 coho season, reliable indices of East River chum salmon abundance are not available. The area-wide harvest of 200 chum salmon was the lowest recorded since 1944, a year in which the East River also was not fished. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery harvested 34 chum salmon while the majority of the harvest was taken in Yakutat Bay (165). The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Yakutat Bay had below average chum salmon harvests, and harvest from the Alsek and Akwe Rivers were negligible.

Yakutat District

Alsek River

Alsek River salmon management is conducted in cooperation with the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) under the auspices of the PST. A total of 16 permit holders harvested 700 chinook, 16,900 sockeye, and 9,500 coho salmon (Table 4.6). The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest was 12% above the recent five-year average and was the highest harvest since 1997. The Alsek was opened to commercial fishing during Statistical Week 23, the first Monday in June. Adjustments to weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon season relied heavily on fishery performance data; the decision to extend any given period was generally based on CPUE data gathered during that period. Parent-year escapement information was also considered when determining the weekly fishing periods. Fishing periods were restricted to no more than two days a week for most of the sockeye salmon season, though very strong fishery performance during the second and third weeks of July warranted an extension to three days. The Klukshu River is an important tributary in the upper Alsek River drainage in Canada. The Klukshu River weir count of 25,700 sockeye salmon (Table 4.7) exceeded the upper end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000, and was the fifth highest count since 1976. Local aerial escapement surveys of sockeye salmon are typically conducted on the Tanis River, Cabin Creek, and Basin Creek. Due to aircraft availability problems, these surveys were flown too late in the season and were of little use for inseason management. An estimated 4,000 sockeye salmon were observed in Basin Creek during a DFO flight to monitor radio telemetry tagged sockeye salmon.

The chinook salmon harvest of 700 was 23% above the recent five-year average of 570 fish. Approximately 92% of these fish were taken during the first three weeks of the season. The Klukshu weir escapement of 2,240 chinook salmon was within the recommended escapement goal range of 1,100 to 2,300.

The coho salmon harvest of 9,500 was 59% above the 1997–2001 average. Effort was minimal during the last three weeks of September and the river was open, but not fished during the last five weeks of the season. Poor weather during the fall makes it very difficult to obtain accurate escapement counts in local tributaries. The Klukshu weir escapement of 9,920 coho salmon was an all-time record high count for the weir since 1976. The weir is usually removed prior to the completion of the coho salmon return and thus does not include fish that migrate after mid-October. One chum salmon was harvested incidental to the sockeye salmon fishery.

East River

The sockeye escapement goal of 26,000 to 57,000 fish was not achieved in the East River for the fourth consecutive year and the river remained closed to commercial fishing for sockeye salmon during the 2002 season (Table 4.8). Current escapement goals are under review, but it has become obvious that there has been a significant decline in productivity of the East River beginning in the early 1990s and continuing to the present day. An interim escapement goal of 13,000 to 27,000 sockeye salmon has been recommended. With that in mind, and a peak escapement count of 14,200 sockeye salmon, the East River was opened during coho salmon season. This marked the first commercial fishery on the East River since 1998. Effort was minimal however and the river was only fished for three weeks in September, although it remained

open until October 24. A harvest of 250 coho salmon was reported. The river was not surveyed for coho salmon this season due to inclement weather and the unavailability of airplanes. Historical East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner data is presented in Table 4.9.

Akwe River

The Akwe River sockeye salmon harvest of 3,750 fish was 60% below the average of recent years (Table 4.10). That average contains two of the largest harvests on record for the Akwe River and this season's harvest is on par with historical fishery performance. The river was not fished during coho salmon season for economic reasons. A total of four permits fished for sockeye salmon, compared to the five-year average of nine. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River are of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. Weekly fishing times are announced at 1.5 days and then adjusted inseason according to fishery performance.

Markers were placed on the Akwe River one-half mile upstream of the mean low tide level to reduce the problem of fishing mixed stocks in the Italio and Akwe confluence. Some straying of all species may occur and it is probable that some of the New Italio River stocks are intercepted in the Akwe River fishery.

Italio River

Three rivers comprise the Italio River system; the Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers. The Old Italio River has always been a separate river flowing into the Gulf of Alaska just east of the mouth of the Dangerous River. Geological changes in the mid-1980s changed the Italio River and created two distinct rivers where only one had existed before. The main river is now called the New Italio and the original river channel is the Middle Italio. All three systems support coho salmon populations and the New Italio River also has a small run of sockeye salmon. Sockeye salmon escapement counts remained below average and the New Italio River was not open during the sockeye salmon season. Current sockeye salmon escapement goals for the New Italio are under review. All three systems were open continuously from September 12 through October 24 for coho salmon. The Middle Italio was fished by one permit for one day, while the other two systems were not fished in 2002. Coho salmon surveys were limited due to inclement weather. Indications from sport fishers and local air taxi pilots were that coho salmon escapement goals were attained in the Italio Rivers.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was opened to commercial fishing on June 10. All harvest figures are confidential since fewer than three permits fished the river. The Dangerous River fishery was severely impacted by inclement weather this year. The upper river is accessible to Yakutat via Forest Highway 10; therefore fishers can take advantage of dock prices. A severe flood washed out the road during the third week of the fishery, prohibiting all traffic and effectively closing the river to commercial fishing. The Dangerous River was not fished for coho salmon this year (Table 4.11). Escapement surveys of the Dangerous River are ineffective due to the glacially occluded water. Weekly fishing times are announced at 2.5 days and then adjusted in accordance with fishery performance.

Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery recorded above average harvests of sockeye and coho salmon, and below average harvests of other species during the 2002 season (Table 4.12). The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery generated 80% of the Yakutat area set gillnet income (Table 4.13). The total value, $601,700 was the lowest since 1986 (Table 4.14). The harvest of 71,000 sockeye salmon was 50% above the recent average and the highest harvest since 1996. Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon accounted for 63% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The coho harvest of 189,800 was 51% above average, and accounted for 95% of the area's total coho salmon harvest. Although the pink salmon return to the Situk was again quite strong, the catch of 14,000 was well below average.

The Situk River weir was installed in the lower river for the fifteenth consecutive year and used for inseason management of the sockeye and chinook salmon fisheries (Table 4.15). This was the eighth year that the resistance board or "floating" weir was used. The weir was maintained without problems through the end of the sockeye salmon season and was removed on August 8. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho season and the weir is removed prior to the coho salmon run.

A comprehensive management plan for Situk River chinook salmon has been in effect by regulation [5 ACC 30.365] since 1991. The plan mandates several chinook salmon conservation measures based on an ascending scale of projected escapement through the Situk Weir. A projected level of 750 large 3-ocean spawners upstream of the weir is necessary before commercial fishers can retain and sell any chinook salmon. Prior to the initial opening on June 17, the department projected that the escapement target of 750 spawners would not be met and the non-sale policy was implemented during the first two weeks of the season. By July 1, 430 large chinook salmon had passed through the Situk Weir and the department projected that the escapement goal would be met. Effective at 6:00 a.m., Tuesday, July 2, fishers were again allowed to retain and sell chinook salmon. The Yakutat Advisory committee has submitted a proposal to the Board of Fish to re-write [5 ACC 30.365] providing better direction to the department, given different chinook salmon escapement scenarios, and to bring it within compliance of the Southeast Chinook Management Plan.

The Situk River has had strong chinook salmon returns in recent years, and 1994 and 1995 were the largest harvests recorded. The 2002 harvest of 1,080 chinook salmon was 49% below the recent five-year average. Weekly fishing times have been extended in recent years, occasionally to seven-days per week, to hold sockeye salmon escapements within the escapement goal range. There is a direct correlation between allotted time for sockeye and the chinook salmon harvest. The final weir count of 1,770 chinook salmon consisted of 1,020 large spawners, 450 two-ocean jacks, and 300 one-ocean jacks. The escapement goal for the Situk River chinook salmon stock is 600 large fish (three ocean age and older) with a range of 450 to 750 fish.

A detailed analysis in 1987 revised the escapement goal range for sockeye salmon in the Situk River downward from 80,000–100,000 fish to a range of 40,000–55,000 fish. A further review of the goal in 1994 led to an escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 sockeye salmon. A total of 68,700 sockeye salmon passed through the Situk weir prior to its removal on August 8.

The harvest of 189,800 coho salmon was 51% above the recent five-year average of 125,400, and was the third highest catch on record. A peak of 51 permits fished the Situk-Ahrnklin during the third week of September, which was below average for recent coho salmon seasons. The six-year period from 1992-

1997 was the most productive in the history of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet coho fishery, each year recording a harvest in excess of 130,000 coho salmon. It is also noteworthy that the period from 1994 to the present is the only period in which the harvest of coho have exceeded those of sockeye salmon. A peak escapement survey count of 42,700 coho salmon (40,000 in the Situk and 2,700 in the Old Situk) greatly exceeded the previous high escapement count of 22,000 recorded in 1994. The escapement goal range for the Situk is 3,300 to 9,800. Inclement weather prevented further surveys, but the coho salmon return to the Situk remained strong well into October.

The pink salmon harvest of 14,000 fish was well below the recent five-year average of 51,600. The peak of the pink salmon run occurs between the end of the sockeye salmon season and the onset of the coho salmon season. Effort levels always diminish during this time, as fewer permits are willing to fish for pink salmon because of the comparatively low price. Over 98,200 pink salmon were counted through the Situk Weir, but the weir was removed on August 8, well before the end of the pink salmon run. This weir count neared the top end of the pink salmon escapement goal range. The chum salmon harvest of 34 was 88% below the recent five-year average.

Lost River

The shift of the Lost River in 1999 that resulted in the river changing from discharging directly into the Gulf of Alaska to discharging into the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary precipitated implementation of 5 AAC 39.220 to protect Lost River stocks. Beginning in 1999, regulatory markers have been placed that delineated areas that effectively closed the Lost River to commercial fishing. The Lost River was not opened during the 2002 sockeye salmon season. It was opened during the last three weeks of the coho season once coho salmon escapement goals had been met. Small numbers of coho salmon were harvested during that period, however it is assumed that Lost River salmon stocks are also harvested in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. The lower end of the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary appears highly mutable and the conservation measures enacted in 1999–2002 may be necessary in the future.

Weekly float surveys were conducted on Tawah Creek, the primary immigration route for salmon stocks of the Lost River system, throughout the summer and fall for sockeye and coho salmon. A peak count of 1,600 sockeye salmon (escapement goal range is 1,000 to 2,300) was observed on August 11. Coho salmon returns to the Lost River were very strong and the peak escapement count of 8,000 recorded on September 23 is thought to be a minimum estimate as many fish disappear into areas that cannot be surveyed. The escapement goal range for coho salmon in the Lost River system is 2,000 to 6,500 fish.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay fishery recorded harvests of 550 chinook, 17,900 sockeye, 1,200 coho, 1,550 pink, and 165 chum salmon in 2002 (Table 4.17). The sockeye salmon harvest of 17,900 fish was 27% below the recent five-year average. That average contains two of the highest harvest on record and this year's harvest is near the long-term average. A total of 35 permits fished Yakutat Bay in 2002 with a peak effort of 21 permits during the first week of the season. The southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 11, and fishing time corresponded with the Situk River openings for the duration of the fishing season. Although chinook salmon are harvested incidentally to the sockeye salmon fishery, the harvest of 550 chinook salmon was 41% above the recent five-year average.

Yakutat Bay has never been a major coho producer, probably due to the concentration of effort elsewhere during coho salmon season. The 2002 coho salmon harvest of 1,200 fish was 70% below the recent five-year average. Effort was minimal in Yakutat Bay for coho salmon, and although it remained open through October 24, it was not fished after the second week in September.

The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 1,550 fish was 70% below the recent average. Low prices in recent years for pink salmon suggest that the harvest of pink salmon is an incidental consequence of the sockeye salmon fishery. Aerial surveys of the intertidal area adjacent to the mouth of Humpback Creek did not show strong returns to that system, and it is probable that the majority of the pink salmon harvested were of Situk River origin.

Manby Fisheries

The Manby Shore ocean fishery is located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay. This fishery probably intercepts stocks that are destined for the Situk River and west side of Yakutat Bay streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because, prior to the mid-1980s, harvests from the ocean fishery were combined with harvests from the areas inside waters. Also, before 1950, all the Manby Shore and Manby streams' harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. It is likely that the ocean fishery for sockeye salmon developed in 1977 since fairly consistent sockeye salmon harvests began to appear in the record at that time. Weekly fishing periods are usually adjusted according to Situk River escapement needs. The recent average number of permits in this area is 7 (Table 4.18), and Statistical Weeks 27 through 31 were fished for sockeye salmon.

The Manby Shore stream fisheries include the waters of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek (Tables 4.19 and 4.20). The fishing history of these systems is imprecise because some, or none, may be fished in any given year. Sudden Stream and Manby Stream produce both sockeye and coho salmon, while the Esker Creek and Spoon River fisheries target only coho salmon. None of these systems were fished for either sockeye or coho salmon in 2002. Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most Manby area streams and no surveys of these inside waters were conducted in 2002. Escapement goals have not been formulated for the inside waters along the Manby Shore.

Yana River to Icy Bay

Although open, the Yana and Yahtse rivers were not fished in 2002; and Jetty Creek was not open to commercial fishing.

Yakataga District

The Yakataga District opened on August 19. All waters between Cape Yakataga and a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including the Big River, remained closed for the year. Although open for the entire coho salmon season, the waters of the Yakataga District were not fished this year. Historical

harvest and effort data for the Kaliakh River are presented in Table 4.21 and for the Tsiu River in Table 4.22.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River is remote from processors and fish have been transported from the site in DC-3 or similar aircraft. The price for coho salmon at the dock in Yakutat was $0.25 per pound, and the cost calculation of flying fish from the Tsiu to Yakutat has long been $0.25 per pound. Sheer economics effectively closed the Tsiu River coho salmon fishery in 2002.

Three surveys of the Tsiu were flown this year. The peak survey count of 31,000 was recorded on September 18. This exceeded the escapement goal range of 10,000 to 29,000. At that time there were still two to three weeks left in the run, and it is probable that the final escapement count was much higher.

Buying and Processing

Two processors, Sitka Sound Seafoods (SSS) and YKI Fisheries bought and processed fish in Yakutat prior to 2002. YKI Fisheries went out of business before the season began this year. Near the end of this fishing season, SSS announced they would not renew their lease for plant and dock space with the City and Borough of Yakutat for the 2003 season. SSS will remain open until the end of 2002 but will cease operations on December 31, 2002. Yakutat will be without a fish buyer after that, and whether there will be a new buyer in 2003 is still uncertain.

Table 4.1. Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.

SPECIES	STOCK	Type	BEG	BEG DOCUMENT
Sockeye	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	30,000-70,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-22
Sockeye	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	600-1,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	East Alsek River	Aerial Survey Index	26,000-57,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	1,000-2,300	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	7,500-15,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J00-24
Chinook	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	1,100-2,300	ADFG-F. Man. No. 98-2
Chinook	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	500-1,000	ADFG memo in 1991
Pink	Situk-Even Year	Weir	42,000-105,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Situk-Odd Year	Weir	54,000-200,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Even	Aerial Survey Index	3,300-8,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Odd	Aerial Survey Index	7,000-18,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Coho	E. Alsek-Doame	Aerial Survey Index	2,500-8,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	1,800-5,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	1,400-3,600	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Situk River	Aerial Survey Index	3,300-9,800	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	2,200-6,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Kaliakh River	Aerial Survey Index	4,000-14,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Tsiu/Tsivat	Aerial Survey Index	10,00-29,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14

Table 4.2. Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
23	6/08	188	418	0	0	0	606
24	6/15	424	4,450	0	0	0	4,874
25	6/22	229	9,576	0	0	0	9,805
26	6/29	354	14,437	0	0	1	14,792
27	7/06	714	20,997	62	1	12	21,786
28	7/13	332	27,627	87	5	19	28.070
29	7/20	220	23,354	79	1,992	77	25,722
30	7/27	31	5,512	78	827	43	6,491
31	8/03	13	3,522	161	7,053	14	10,763
32	8/10	1	1,492	202	2,536	8	4,239
33	8/17	0	129	293	1,413	6	1,841
34	8/24	2	173	1,685	1,615	15	3,490
35	8/31	2	127	6,407	129	7	6,672
36	9/07	0	52	37,950	0	0	38,002
37	9/14	0	10	44,582	0	2	44,594
38	9/21	0	2	52,463	0	0	52,465
39	9/28	0	1	41,067	1	0	41,069
40	10/05	0	0	15,399	0	0	15,399
41	10/12	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	10/19	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	10/26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		2,510	112,656	200,888	15,590	204	331,848

Table 4.3. Ten-year comparison of Yakutat area set gillnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Active Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1992	165	2,025	313,840	290,343	18,467	7,690	632,295
1993	158	1,310	345,997	237,549	9,909	4,065	598,830
1994	151	3,897	206,533	343,751	12,324	4,216	570,721
1995	148	9,371	153,686	297,901	54,038	2,585	517,581
1996	140	4,859	209,029	227,611	31,295	1,803	474,591
1997	142	3,264	109,988	322,720	93,658	808	530,438
1998	144	2,804	77,174	197,663	86,066	1,351	365,058
1999	129	5,105	128,743	187,052	29,554	928	351,382
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
2001	115	2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	328.068
1992-2001 Avg.	142	3,773	178,571	248,080	43,189	2,504	476,117
2002	88	2,510	112,656	200,888	15,590	204	331,848
200*	-38%	-33%	-37%	-19%	-64%	-92%	-30%

*Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 4.4. Average earnings from set gillnet fishing, Yakutat area, 1975–2002.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Active Setnet Permits	Aver. Earning Per Permit	Previous 10-Year-Avg. Income
1975	$ 713,860	104	$ 6, 864	-
1976	1,214,550	125	9,716	-
1977	2,065,055	130	15,808	-
1978	2,669,791	151	17,681	-
1979	3,239,000	166	19,512	-
1980	1,929,752	150	12,865	-
1981	2,333,300	152	15,351	-
1982	2,084,140	149	13,988	-
1983	1,355,470	131	10,347	-
1984	2,375,790	137	17, 342	-
1985	3,010,580	149	20,225	$13,944
1986	1,981,807	153	12,953	15,283
1987	5,077,589	155	32,759	15,607
1988	8,944,228	160	55,901	17,302
1989	4,174,510	164	25,454	21,124
1990	4,493,681	161	27,911	22,018
1991	2,248,558	162	13,880	23,223
1992	5,238,058	165	31,745	23,076
1993	2,916,782	158	18,461	23,852
1994	3,331,851	151	22,065	25,663
1995	2,968,274	148	20,055	26,135
1996	2,375,047	140	16,925	26,118
1997	2,975,854	142	20,957	26,516
1998	1,350,752	144	9,380	25,335
1999	1,960,794	129	15,200	24,306
2000	1,478,049	125	11,824	23,171
2001	1,130,969	115	9,830	18,044
2002	747,218	88	8,491	17,636

Table 4.5. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing area, 2002.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	27,144
East		10	246			256
Akwe	170	3,745	0	1	4	3,929
Italio	Not Fished					
Middle Italio		*	*	*	*	*
Old Italio	Not Fished					
Dangerous	*	*	*	*	*	*
Situk	1,078	71,015	189,828	14,037	34	275,992
Lost	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yakutat Bay	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365
Manby Shore	14	1,449	0	0	0	1,463
Manby Stream	Not Fished					
Spoon	Not Fished					
Sudden	Not Fished					
Esker	Not Fished					
Yahtse	Not Fished					
Yana	Not Fished					
Jetty Creek	Not Fished					
Big River	Not Fished					
Kaliakh	Not Fished					
Tsiu	Not Fished					
Tashalich	Not Fished					
Kiklukh	Not Fished					
Totals	2,510	112,656	200,849	15,590	204	331,848

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.6. Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002 and five-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
23	6/08	11	188	418	0	0	0	606	1.0
24	6/15	11	334	1,996	0	0	0	2,330	2.0
25	6/22	10	126	1,696	0	0	0	1,822	2.0
26	6/29	9	31	2,089	0	0	0	2,120	2.0
27	7/06	8	11	780	0	0	0	791	1.0
28	7/13	9	7	4,197	0	0	1	4,205	3.0
29	7/20	10	1	4,659	0	0	0	4,660	3.0
30	7/27	9	0	530	0	0	0	530	1.0
31	8/03	5	2	231	0	0	0	231	1.0
32	8/10	6	0	161	3	0	0	164	1.0
33	8/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
34	8/24	3	0	47	86	0	0	133	3.0
35	8/31	4	0	58	742	0	0	800	3.0
36	9/07	4	0	44	2,561	0	0	2,605	4.0
37	9/14	5	0	10	3,665	0	0	3,676	5.5
38	9/21	4	0	2	2.088	0	0	2,090	7.0
39	9/28	3	0	0	379	0	0	379	7.0
40	10/5	Not	Fished						7.0
41	10/12	Not	Fished						7.0
42	10/19	Not	Fished						7.0
43	10/24	Not	Fished						4.5
Totals		16	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	27,144	73

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	35	568	25,879	11,427	0	34	37,908	59.0
1998	27	550	15,008	4,924	1	145	20,628	41.0
1999	20	508	11,433	5,660	0	112	17,713	43.0
2000	14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	37.0
2001	14	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470	50.0
1997-2001 Average	22	569	15,167	6,005	1	117	26,637	46.0
2002	16	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	27,144	73.0
*Deviation 2002	-27%	+23%	+12%	+59%		-99%	+2%	+59%

* Deviation from five-year average.

Table 4.7. Klukshu River Weir escapement, 1976–2002.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[b]	Coho
1976	1,278	11,691	1,572
1977	3,144	26,791	2,758
1978	2,976	26,867	30
1979	4,405	12,308	175
1980	2,637	11,739	704
1981	2,113	20,323	1,170
1982	2,369	33,699	189
1983	2,537	20,492	303
1984	1,672	12,727	1,402
1985	1,458	18,620	350
1986	2,708	24,880	62
1987	2,616	10,504	202
1988	2,037	9,341	2,774
1989	2,456	23,542	2,219
1990	1,915	25,995	315
1991	2,489	18,977	8,540
1992	1,366	20,215	1,145
1993	3,302	16,740	788
1994	3,735	15,038	1,232
1995	5,678	22,202	3,650
1996	3,602	8,317	3,465
1997	2,757	11,012	307
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961
1999	2,190	5,069	2,371
2000	1,365	5,551	4,832
2001	1,825	10,290	748
1992-2001 Average	2,717	12,801	2,050
2002	2,240	25,711	9,921

[a] Chinook salmon escapement goal range is 1,100 to 2,300 fish.
[b] Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 7,500 to 15,000 fish.

Table 4.8. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26 -35	Closed								
36-39	5		0	10	246	0	0	256	45.5

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1994	66	37	99,848	18,736	36	3,661	122,318	74.0
1995	42	134	11,772	8,914	21	1,501	22,342	26.0
1996	66	111	55,025	3,538	43	1,143	59,860	28.0
1997	49	28	12,612	3,579	31	338	16,588	38.0
1998	25	3	5,802	2,163	0	891	8,859	13.0
1994-1998 Average	50	63	37,012	7,386	26	1,507	45,993	36.0
2002	5	0	10	246	0	0	256	45.5
*Deviation 2002	-90%		-99.9%	-97%			-99.5%	+25%

* Deviation from five-year average.

Table 4.9. East River return-per-spawner, 1975–2002.

Year	Total Return	Parent-Year Escapement	Return Per Spawner	Rank
1975	44,530	12,000	3.71	10
1976	79,816	10,000	7.98	1
1977	61,309	15,000	4.08	8
1978	56,003	35,000	1.60	19
1979	81,262	22,000	3.69	11
1980	66,530	50,000	1.33	21
1981	82,365	40,000	2.06	17
1982	177,785	25,000	7.11	3
1983	147,204	30,000	4.91	6
1984	68,023	18,000	3.78	9
1985	245,851	35,000	7.02	4
1986	120,355	80,000	1.50	20
1987	167,723	65,000	2.58	15
1988	99,483	29,000	3.43	12
1989	175,516	60,000	2.93	14
1990	203,378	44,000	4.62	7
1991	75,334	34,000	2.22	16
1992	187,300	38,000	4.93	5
1993	234,207	30,000	7.81	2
1994	131,848	42,000	3.14	13
1995	39,772	30,000	1.32	22
1996	83,025	43,000	1.96	18
1997	40,612	45,000	.90	24
1998	38,902	32,400	1.20	23
1999	19,500	28,000	.70	26
2000	21,000	28,000	.75	25
2001	17,000	28,000	.61	27
2002	14,200	30,400	.47	28

Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.04:1.

Table 4.10. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2002 and five-year-catch comparison.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	8	18	2,671	15,915	63	14	18,681	51.0
1998	7	10	2,439	8,873	1	7	11,330	31.5
1999	5	73	3,648	4,647	1	2	7,611	41.5
2000	14	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504	36.0
2001	12	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680	39.5
1997-2001 Average	9	111	9,436	6,937	14	15	16,361	39.0
2002	4	170	3,754	0	1	4	3,929	61.0
*Deviation 2002	-56%	+53%	-60%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-76%	+56%

* Deviation from five-year average.

Table 4.11. Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	8	23	7,793	56	52	10	7,934	58.5
1998	14	6	6,800	246	8	2	7,062	55.0
1999	4	7	7,713	3	0	0	7,723	55.0
2000	13	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946	41.5
2001	5	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745	61.0
1997 -2001 Average	9	11	6,723	122	21	5	6,891	54.2
2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.12. Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/23	29	5	7,724	0	0	0	7,729	2.5
26	6/30	34	115	7,738	0	0	0	7,853	3.5
27	7/07	38	466	17,625	0	0	0	18,891	3.5
28	7/14	39	264	16,821	0	0	0	17,085	4.5
29	7/21	41	196	15,112	3	1,819	4	17,134	5.75
30	7/28	27	22	2,138	1	343	4	2,508	7.0
31	8/04	17	8	2,642	102	6,995	8	9,755	7.0
32	8/11	17	1	896	189	2,536	8	3,630	4.5
33	8/18	6	0	118	240	1,247	2	1,607	3.0
34	8/25	7	0	126	1,257	1,043	3	2,429	4.0
35	9/01	11	1	66	5,451	53	3	5,574	5.0
36	9/08	33	0	8	35,319	0	0	35,327	5.0
37	9/15	49	0	0	40,765	0	2	40,767	5.5
38	9/22	51	0	0	50,375	0	0	50,375	7.0
39	9/29	49	0	1	40,688	1	0	40,690	7.0
40	10/06	27	0	0	15,361	0	0	15,361	7.0
41	10/13	1	0	0	77	0	0	0	7.0
42	10/20	Not	Fished						7.0
43	10/24	Not							4.5
Totals		69	1,078	71,015	189,828	14,037	34	275,992	100

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	103	2,339	40,856	183,850	74,646	285	301,976	70.0
1998	97	2,101	37,869	81,710	76,608	185	198,473	62.5
1999	99	3,810	61,500	103,049	27,018	396	195,773	66.5
2000	83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0
2001	82	1,087	62,192	164,669	28,567	188	256,703	90.5
1996-2000 Average	93	2,131	47,394	125,390	51,629	281	226,826	67.5
2002	69	1,078	71,015	189,789	14,037	34	275,953	100
*Deviation 2002	-26%	-49%	+50%	+51%	-73%	-88%	+22%	+48%

* Deviation from five-year average.

Table 4.13. Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, 1975–2002.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	$ 713,860	$ 256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	2,669,791	767,690	29%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	1,929,752	419,070	22%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
1992	5,238,058	2,063,143	39%
1993	2,916,782	1,192,148	41%
1994	3,331,851	1,686,803	51%
1995	2,968,274	1,716,842	58%
1996	2,375,047	1,351,005	57%
1997	2,975,854	1,687,084	57%
1998	1,350,752	652,129	48%
1999	1,960,794	1,097,412	56%
2000	1,487,207	740,165	50%
2001	1,130,969	705,325	62%
1975-2001 Average	2,907,491	950,379	33%
2002	747,218	601,704	80%
*Deviation 2002	-74%	-37%	+145%

*Deviation from average.

Table 4.14. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, 1975–2002.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	$ 7,000	$ 128,000	$ 114,560	$ 7,000	$ 4	$ 256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143
1993	11,553	503,262	669,648	6,479	1,206	1,192,148
1994	27,336	309,766	1,342,174	7,102	425	1,686,803
1995	168,055	432,684	1,078,470	36,913	720	1,716,842
1996	58,024	578,758	703,278	10,342	603	1,351,005
1997	31,317	166,254	1,436,891	52,282	340	1,687,084
1998	24,845	196,850	390,977	39,163	93	652,129
1999	81,060	488,915	515,785	10,738	474	1,096,972
2000	28,905	222,598	464,086	22,852	584	740,165
2001	17,179	241,597	433,935	12,427	187	705,325
1975–2001 Average	25,943	404,995	524,526	18,596	1,227	976,485
2002	4,832	180,146	413,938	2,751	38	601,704

Table 4.15. Situk Weir escapement counts, 1988–2002.

Year	Dates of Operation	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[b]	Coho	Pink	Chum
1988	6/7 – 8/21	885	46,404	1,694	78,754	228
1989	5/31 – 8/17	637	84,383	0	288,246	0
1990	6/1 – 7/28	1,274	61,375	0	0	0
1991	6/10 – 7/27	1,613	67,737	0	4,168	3
1992	4/18 – 8/5	1,985	63,877	0	29,278	0
1993	6/10 – 8/5	4,091	62,110	0	16,285	0
1994	5/21 – 8/4	4,416	72,474	4	79,055	4
1995	5/10 – 8/3	8,231	42,463	4	66,273	17
1996	5/6 – 8/6	4,151	61,269	65	157,012	15
1997	5/7 – 8/8	5,001	42,051	18	466,267	35
1998	5/3 – 8/5	5,329	50,546	8	97,392	0
1999	5/9 – 8/6	2,786	61,544	2	27,586	0
2000	5/10 – 8/8	3,091	41,544	189	332,510	53
2001	5/2—8/8	696	60,330	20	121,267	13
1988 to 2001 Average		3,370	58,436	142	126,006	26
2002	5/10 – 8/8	1,024	68,743	40	98,190	22

[a] Chinook salmon weir counts are for large, three ocean or older fish. The chinook salmon escapement goal range of 450-750 large fish.

[b] Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 30,000 to 70,000 fish.

Note: In 1992 and 1994–2002, the weir has been operated by Sport Fish Division in May thru early June to count emigrant steelhead.

Table 4.16. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
40-43	10/24	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.5

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1994	6	31	1,178	7,565	81	3	8,858	80.0
1995	5	104	1,924	6,951	559	15	9,553	83.5
1996	9	35	1,749	16,916	722	7	19,422	82.5
1997	6	39	1,248	22,876	1,128	13	25,304	64.0
1998	6	27	1,744	10,333	1,454	11	13,569	61.0
1994-1998 Average	6	47	1,569	12,928	789	10	15,341	74.0
1999-2000	Closed	To	Fishing					

Table 4.17. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/15	21	90	2,454	0	0	0	2,544	2.5
25	6/220	17	98	1,230	0	0	0	1,328	2.5
26	6/29	15	104	3,770	0	0	1	3,875	3.5
27	7/06	10	181	1,550	62	1	12	1,806	3.5
28	7/13	11	47	4,750	87	5	18	4,907	4.5
29	7/20	6	18	2,333	76	173	73	2,673	5.75
30	7/27	11	7	1,668	77	483	35	2,270	7.0
31	8/03	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0
32	8/10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.5
33	8/17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0
34	8/24	5	2	47	342	572	12	973	3.0
35	8/31	5	1	3	214	94	4	316	3.0
36	9/07	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0
37	9/14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.5
38	9/21	Not	Fished						7.0
39	9/28	Not	Fished						7.0
40	10/05	Not	Fished						7.0
41	10/12	Not	Fished						7.0
42	10/19	Not	Fished						7.0
43	10/24	Not	Fished						7.0
Totals		35	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365	97.75

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Five-year Comparison

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	30	236	15,574	3,563	17,735	112	39,220	66.0
1998	29	107	6,782	973	7,992	110	15,964	63.5
1999	55	618	41,739	6,768	2,510	411	52,046	58.5
2000	44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5
2001	60	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270	91.0
1997-2001 Average	44	390	24,579	3,998	9,912	292	38,616	70.0
2002	35	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365	97.75
*Deviation 2002	-20%	+41%	-27%	-70%	-84%	-43%	-45%	+40%

* Deviation from five-year average.

Table 4.18. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1997	7	12	1,320	0	2	0	1,334	61.5
1998		*	*	*	*	*	*	61.0
1999	9	89	1,309	405	21	7	1,831	56.0
2000	10	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851	45.0
2001	8	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637	88.5
1997-2001 Average	7	26	3,241	127	16	4	3,413	62.5
2002	3	14	1,449	0	0	0	1,463	75.0
Deviation 2002	-67%	-46%	-55%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-57%	+20%

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.19. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	5	0	30	6,999	0	1	7,030	59.0
1998	3	0	125	4,189	0	0	4,314	53.5
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	56.5
2000	Not	Fished						42.0
1996-2000 Average	4	0	77	5,594	0	1	5,672	52.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						75.0

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.20. Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2002, and five-year-catch comparison.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1997	5	0	0	6,635	0	0	6,635	59.0
1998	4	0	534	1,883	0	0	2,417	53.5
1999	4	0	1,336	1,856	4	0	3,196	52.5
2000	4	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972	42.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						75.0

[a] Days open to fishing for Statistical Weeks 26–41.

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.21. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, 1997–2002

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1997	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.0
1998	3	0	0	2,028	0	0	2,031	29.0
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.0
2000	Not	Fished						
2001	Not	Fished						62.0
2002	Not	Fished						60.5

[a] For five-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.

* When fewer than three permits fish, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.22 Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River, 1997–2002.

Year	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1997	17	0	0	58,647	0	0	58,647	35.0
1998	27	0	70	70,995	0	0	71,065	24.0
1999	31	0	3	61,480	0	0	61,483	29.0
2000	22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0
2001	11	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748	51.0
1997-2001 Average	22	0	14	56,386	3	0	56,404	32.0
2002	Not	Fished						48.5

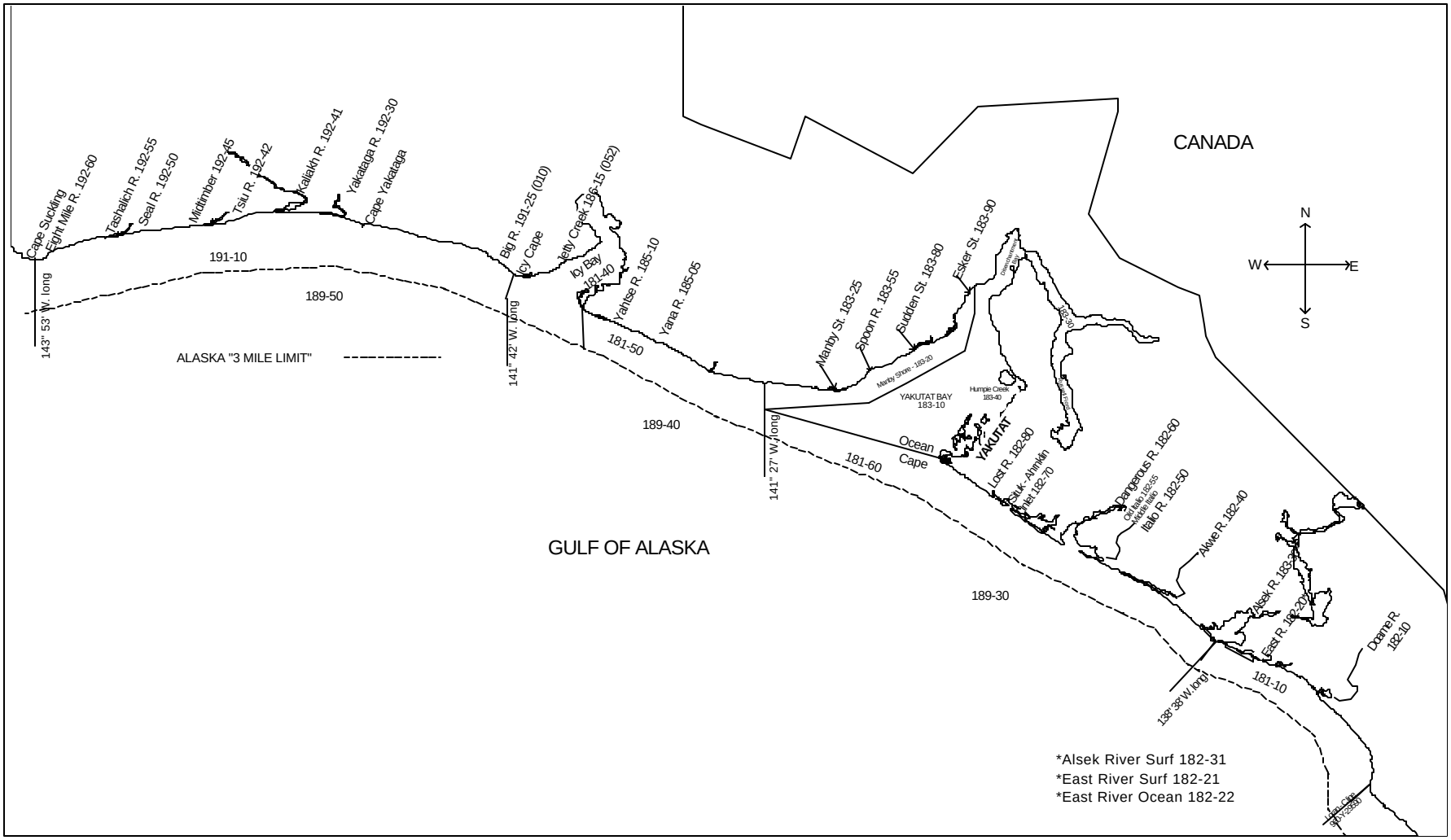

Figure 4.1. Yakutat area map - Area D.

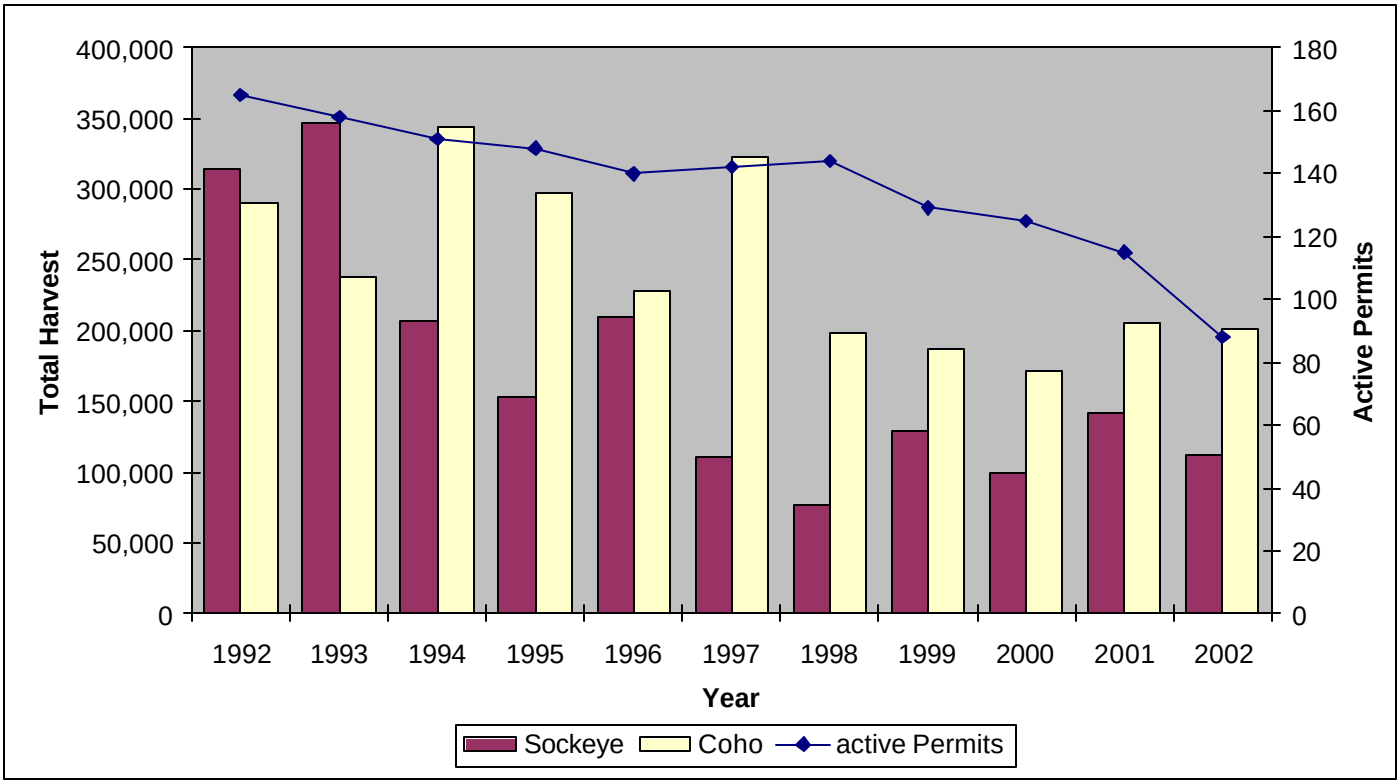

Figure 4.2. Yakutat total sockeye and coho salmon reported harvests and permits fished, 1992 to 2002. 2002 data is preliminary.